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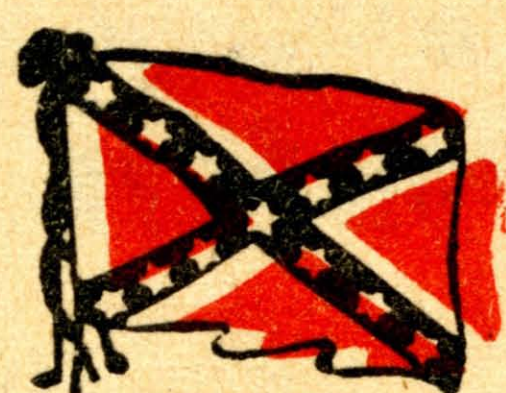


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THE AUGUSTA COURIER

Be Not Content With The Appearance of Things, But Look For The True Meaning

Vol. 2

THE AUGUSTA COURIER, JUNE 23, 1958, AUGUSTA, GA.

No. 565

National Democratic Committee Head Plans To Destroy Racial Segregation

AFL-CIO Official Reveals Plan To Jail Southern People Who Refuse To Submit To Racial Mixing In Public Schools

Labor Union Money Will Be Used To Wage War On White Citizens Of South, Speaker Says

The AFL-CIO has declared war on segregation and the white people of the South.

In a speech to the Jewish Labor Committee in Forest Park, Pennsylvania, in May 1958, William F. Schnitzler, Secretary-Treasurer of the AFL-CIO announced what most of us have already known—that the AFL-CIO had declared war on the white people of the South.

Schnitzler says they propose to take the workers' money and use it to end segregation in the schools. Here's what he said:

Labor Union Money

"We of the AFL-CIO are pictured in the South as an organization that uses workers' money to end segregation in the schools. This is based on a grain of truth. The AFL-CIO does use its resources for, and will continue to use its resources in its fight to achieve an end to segregation in our schools."

This Secretary-Treasurer of the AFL-CIO declares it to be their object to put those of us who oppose segregation in jail and keep us there.

Further, they say that we must be eliminated.

In his speech, Schnitzler said:

"The prejudiced white racists and white supremacists can be, and they must be, eliminated."

Method Not Given

How he proposes to eliminate us, he does not say. But it sounds like liquidation to us.

Schnitzler also declares war on President Eisenhower because he does not put us all in jail and force race mixing in the public schools.

He seems to indicate that the AFL-CIO will give us a President next time who will put us in jail and who will take the Armed Forces and mix the children in the public schools.

In this connection, he said:

"It will be the duty of our next duly elected President to lead, and he will be committed and dedicated to this task even before he is nominated as a candidate for that high office."

Plans To Jail People

Here is what this Schnitzler-would-be-Hitler, who proposes to take the money of Southern union labor and use it to put its own members in jail and force race mixing in the public schools of the South, said:

As every good unionist knows, the Soviet Union has accused the United States of the denial of civil rights for our Negro Citizens.

Says U. S. Hands Are Bloody

Isn't it ironic? The Communists are accusing the United States of America of civil rights violations against our Negro

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STRICTLY PERSONAL

By ROY V. HARRIS

I don't believe in ghosts in the usual acceptance of the term.

But there is a kind of ghost that I do believe in.

The shades of the past come back to haunt us sometimes.

Instead of being a departed spirit returning, it is the tracks that we have made coming back to haunt us.

I have had to face a lot of these kind of ghosts in my day and most people have, too.

On Sunday, June 15, 1958, the ghost of another day returned to haunt the Atlanta Constitution and Mr. Ralph McGill, its editor.

In a feature article appearing in the Atlanta Constitution on that date, written by Marion Gaines, we find the following:

"The aftermath of the War Between the States left a poverty-stricken Georgia and Southland spreadeagled beneath the heels of carpetbaggers, scalawags and military occupation.

"Three years after Appomattox these conditions gave birth to The Atlanta Constitution, which was founded for the avowed purpose of helping restore constitutional government to a ravaged Georgia and Dixie."

The occasion of this article was the observance of the 90th anniversary of the Constitution.

Its first edition appeared on June 16, 1868.

Colonel Carey W. Styles was its first editor and in his first editorial, he said:

"Our name, The Constitution, at once suggests to the thoughtful reader the grand idea that gave birth to the experiment of a new paper in Atlanta."

In June, 1868, the federal Congress had passed its force bills and divided the South into five military districts and the entire South was under the rule of union troops.

The old confederate soldiers were disfranchised and the soliders registered the Negroes, the carpetbaggers and the scalawags and under the protection of federal bayonets, the carpetbaggers, the scalawags and the Negroes took over the entire government of the Southern states.

At that time the federal Congress undertook to place the Negro in the saddle and to crush the white people of the South.

At that time, they ignored the Constitution of the United States.

At that time the Congress passed these illegal and unconstitutional acts and called them the law of the land.

Federal troops were sent into the South to enforce this so-called law of the land and to place the heel of the Negro on the necks of the white men, women and children of the South.

Marion Gaines in his article says that in 1868 Georgia and the Southland were "spreadeagled beneath the heels of carpetbaggers, scalawags and military occupation."

And, now compare our condition today.

Georgia and the Southland are spreadeagled beneath the heels of the NAACP, the Supreme Court and the threat of military occupation again.

The pattern was set in Arkansas. Eleven thousand eight hundred paratroopers and National Guardsmen were called to Little Rock to take over the Central High School and force the entrance of nine little Negroes into that school.

This was done at the direction of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People under a decision of the Supreme Court.

This time, the federal authorities called the Supreme Court decision

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Harry Truman, Mrs. Roosevelt Praised By Butler In Palo Alto Talk

Paul Butler, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, declares that the complete destruction of segregation depends upon the election of a Democratic President in 1960.

Speaking to the student body at Leland Stanford University, at Palo Alto, California, on May 13, 1958, he said:

"I am afraid that the record of this Administration proves that further executive leadership and administrative action to expand the area of human rights will have to await the election of the next Democratic President in 1960."

Record Reviewed

In his speech, he reviewed the record of the Democratic Party on behalf of the so-called civil rights.

He gave complete credit for the progress that has been made so far to President and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, President Harry Truman and the Democratic Party.

From this speech, the conclusion is inevitably drawn that the Democrats will from now on be telling the people of the nation that a Democratic President will completely and effectively destroy segregation, as the Republicans have not been able to do.

Backed By Reuther

In this position, Butler will have the backing of Walter Reuther and the big labor union party known as the AFL-CIO.

It is well known that Walter Reuther and the AFL-CIO completely control, dominate and own the National Democratic Party in the United States.

Butler further said:

National Party

"While the Democratic Party is a national party, and therefore contains some individuals who oppose civil rights, there can be no doubt of the overwhelming position of our leadership and rank and file on this issue or denial of the great record of achievement by our Party in this area in the past 25 years on the national, state and local levels:

"Without diminishing or trying to take credit for the vital contribution which the courts have made in advancing human rights in the areas of schools, transportation, voting and the abolition of segregation in Washington, D. C., I think it is fair to say that had it not been for the pioneering work of the Democratic Party in creating a favorable climate of opinion and the great sympathetic and unremitting moral leadership provided by President and Mrs. Roosevelt and President Truman and his epoch-making Commission on Civil Rights, most of the great advances we have made in civil rights, from whatever sources, would have been

(Continued on Page 4)

TO BE FULLY INFORMED ABOUT STATE AFFAIRS READ THE COURIER

THE AUGUSTA COURIER

*He who spares no class of men is angry at no person,
but the vices of all.*

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Left-Wing Affiliations Of Rev. Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., Negro Congressman From New York City

"Powell is the principal congressional spokesman of the NAACP . . ." states a Washington dispatch published in CHARLESTON NEWS & COURIER January 28, 1956.

I. REPORT OF HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE, TESTIMONY OF WALTER S. STEELE, JULY 21, 1947:

Page 36—Editor-in-Chief of PEOPLE'S VOICE, Harlem, N. Y., is Adam Clayton Powell, Jr. Listed a member of the Board of Directors is Adam Clayton Powell. PEOPLE'S VOICE is a daily paper published by the Powell-Buchanan Publishing Company, 210 W. 125th Street, New York, cited as "Communist initiated and controlled."

Page 66—Adam Clayton Powell, member of board of directors of National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc., cited by Attorney General as "subversive and Communist" in 1947.

Page 93—Congressman A. Clayton Powell was a speaker at the 10th annual Convention of the National Negro Congress held in Detroit, May 30 to June 2, 1946 with theme: "Death Blow to Jim Crow". National Negro Congress cited as "subversive and Communist".

Page 103—"People's Songs, Inc." includes among its agitational songs "D. T. T. . . in support of DeLacy, Powell, Marcantonio and other radicals mentioned by name . . ."—cited as a Communist front.

Page 115—"Stage for Action" cooperates with "People's Songs, Inc. . . and other Communist fronts". Adam Clayton Powell listed as a sponsor of the Philadelphia branch of "Stage for Action" established in 1946. "Cited as Communist front . . ."

Page 125—A. Clayton Powell listed as a member of the Negro organizing committee of the "International Workers' Order" (I.W.O.) which is believed to be one of the main sources of the largest sums of money "for the propagation and organization of Communist activities and publications in the United States". "Cited as subversive and communist".

Page 132—A. Clayton Powell, Jr. listed as a sponsor of "Committee for a Democratic Eastern Policy", which was cited by Attorney General Clark as Communist in 1949.

Page 135—The "Council on African Affairs", a Communist front, had as one of its members Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., along with Channing H. Tobias, board chairman of the NAACP.

Page 142—Adam Clayton Powell listed as one of the signers of the "call" to the National Congress on Civil Rights held in Detroit, April 27 and 28, 1946, which formed the "Civil Rights Congress" cited as "subversive and Communist".

II. UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE OF CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE FOURTH REPORT, 1948:

Page 96—A. Clayton Powell listed as affiliated with "Allied Voters Against Coudert", a Communist front.

Page 114—Rev. A. Clayton Powell, Jr., listed as affiliated with "American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born", a Communist front.

Page 151—Rev. A. Clayton Powell, Jr., listed as affiliated with American League for Peace and Democracy, a Communist front, which was dissolved in 1940 and succeeded by:

Page 327—The National Emergency Conference for Democratic Rights, a Communist front of which Rev. A. Clayton Powell is listed as a sponsor and member of the Executive Committee.

Page 169—A. Clayton Powell, Jr., listed as a sponsor of American Relief for Greek Democracy, a Communist front.

Page 181—Rev. A. Clayton Powell Jr., listed as affiliated with American Youth Congress, a Communist front.

Page 186—Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., listed as a "national sponsor" of American Youth for Democracy (formerly the Young Communist League), a Communist front.

Page 196—Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., listed as a sponsor of "Celebration of 15 years Biro-Bidjan" (a Jewish Communist colony in the Soviet Union), a Communist front.

Page 352—Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., listed as a signer of "Message to the House of Representatives" in 1943 opposing renewal of the Dies Committee. Communist inspired.

Page 352—Dr. Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., listed as a signer of Letter to Governor Dewey seeking a pardon for convicted Communist Morris U. Schappes.

III. ELEVENTH REPORT SENATE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION—1953 SESSION OF CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE:

Labor Union Money Will Be Used To Wage War On White Citizens Of South, Speaker Says

(Continued from Page 1)

Citizens. But what is more ironic and what is worse from any moral standpoint is the fact that the United States of America is guilty. It stands with bloody hands unconscious of its guilt. The democrats of democracy—the democrats of Liberty—and the democrats of equal justice. That's the picture of our nation that we all cherish. But on the reverse side of the coin there is the ugly picture of segregation and discrimination against our Negro Citizens—evil blots upon the bright banner of our country. That's the picture we must change and that is the picture we of the AFL-CIO are going to change.

We of the AFL-CIO trade unionist movement insist that there can be no real liberty, no real democracy nor can all men be made equal until we drive the segregationists, the white supremacists and the White Citizens' Councils from our borders. Until we achieve this, full civil rights for our Negro Citizens cannot be fully attained. In this it seems, almost an act of Divine Providence that the AFL-CIO trade union movement should play a major part and an active, and untiring role in this battle, for our AFL-CIO trade union movement is built upon the foundation of brotherhood. It could not otherwise hope to succeed except as a movement in which all men are to be equal. The prosperity, progress and success of the AFL-CIO is dedicated to the principle of creating first class positions for all our Negro Citizens. We of the AFL-CIO fight against the evils of segregation and discrimination, not because the Communists accuses us of civil rights violations. That, we submit is the least of the reasons why segregation and discrimination against our Negro Citizens must be eliminated. The basic reason and the only real reason for our battle is a moral one. Segregation is morally and spiritually wrong. It is unjust. It has no place in our way of life—our Southern way of life or our American way of life.

Labor Not Satisfied

We of the AFL-CIO are not satisfied with a simple pointing of the finger at guilt and then pretending that everything will eventually come around all right. Progress has been slow, but there has been progress. This progress has been both too little and too slow and if we of the AFL-CIO could promise no more than mere lip service to this cause, then we would merit condemnation by the people. In pushing toward our goal of complete equality for all, there are those of the South who have sought and are seeking to damage the trade union movement. In the South today we are overcoming the toughest and ugliest sort of opposition. We have stood and we will continue to stand firmly in the face of the most bitter, the most vituperative and the most desperate opposition of the world's worst racists. This opposition has grown in intensity since the historic decision of the Supreme Court in 1954. This opposition to the AFL-CIO trade union seems to have developed in the South because the trade union movement urged upon the Supreme Court to stand firm and ban segregation in the schools.

We of the AFL-CIO are pictured in the South as an organization that uses worker's money to end segregation in the schools. This is based on a grain of truth. The AFL-CIO does use its resources for, and will continue to use its resources in its fight to achieve an end to segregation in our schools.

If we of the AFL-CIO had known in 1954 as much about the opposition that we would encounter in the South as we know today, we would, nevertheless, do again exactly what we did do. We have not changed our position. We will not change our position. You should see some of the propaganda that is being distributed in the South these days. It is vile. It is vicious. It is insulting and disgusting. It condones and encourages flagrant violation of the law of the land. It is subversive and plainly incites people to do violence. If many of these purveyors of iniquity and hate really knew how near the day is that they are going to find themselves languishing in jail for incit-

ing civil disturbance and seeking to hinder the enforcement of law and order, they would cease and desist from this nefarious activity at once.

We of the AFL-CIO do not intend to compromise this matter of our principle and our principles cannot be compromised. The prejudiced white racists and white supremacists can be, and they must be, eliminated. This we know.

Overcoming Opposition

We of the AFL-CIO believe that the most effective method of overcoming this desperate opposition is the sure and certain road of education. The education of our law enforcement is the most effective method, but it is obvious that this process of education would be futile for so long as the well-spring of education to the law enforcement system itself is poisoned by the hate of the racists and segregationists. We have said the process has been slow. Of course it has been slow, but for the future the process need not be slow—it must not be—it shall not be as slow as it is today.

The Supreme Court called for enforcement with "deliberate speed". It is not the purpose of the AFL-CIO to argue with the Supreme Court in its choice of adjectives. But we of the AFL-CIO can assure that there will be more speed and henceforth, much less, or very little, deliberate stalling.

The time for further delay is past. The time for strict enforcement is here. And we will not get either speed or enforcement so long as a President of the United States gives only lip service to our objective. It is not enough for the Chief Executive of our land to say in press conferences that of course he supports the law of our land. So does every right thinking citizen.

It will be the duty of our next duly elected President to lead, and he will be committed and dedicated to this task even before he is nominated and a candidate for that high office.

Going To Punish Councils

In our land, we of the AFL-CIO submit that every citizen has a right to disagree—even with the Supreme Court. The supremacists of the white citizen's councils have a right to stand on their own private platforms and state their opinions as long as they do not take them out into the public to inflame the public. But they must be shown what the law is and be given to understand that they must obey that law. That goes for everyone.

In so far as peaceful patience and calmness is concerned the Negroes have done much, very much, better than the white racists hate mongers among them. They have conducted themselves most admirably in this their most critical hour of trial. They have stood the acid test and their reward is no less than our award of position in no less than the first class itself.

These Negro Citizens who have suffered so much for so long at the prejudiced hands of the South—And their brothers in misery in the Southwestern section of our country who are of Mexican descent—And the Chinese and Japanese descendants on our West Coast—They all know that their day of victory is near at hand—for their cause is undeniably right and just. Most encouraging of all to them is the fact that, for the first time in all the history of their long struggle, they have the force of a realistic power behind their cause.

Talks About Equality

There must be equality for these people, even before the law. There must be equality for these people for all opportunities. There must be equality for all men. And because their cause is so right they will be victorious. There will be victory for them. For when we do we achieve full equality of justice and of opportunity for these people then we will have achieved the kind of a society that the AFL-CIO is seeking. The AFL-CIO says simply but eloquently, that the AFL-CIO's basic philosophy is this:

"We call all these men brothers".

That, simply, is the philosophy of the AFL-CIO today.

Page 29—Rev. Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., signer of a "message" calling on Congress to oppose the House Un-American Activities Committee sponsored by the "National Federation for Constitutional Liberties", a Communist front. Cited by HUAC, 1947.

Page 130—Rev. A. Clayton Powell, Jr., was among the "Party liners" signing "a call" to the Communist Fifth Congress of Youth, held in 1939 in New York City.

Page 133—Rev. Adam Clayton Powell, Jr. was a member of the "American Round Table on India", a Communist front. Cited by the HUAC as a Communist front, House Document No. 137, May 14, 1951.

Hundreds Of Negroes, Whites Fight In Pennsylvania Towns

Bloody Race Riots Bring Chaos On Memorial Day Near Philadelphia

The Northern cities are still paying a terrible price for their experiments in trying to mix the white and Negro races.

And now, the city of brotherly love is being paid for its folly. Philadelphia is the scene of the latest race riots.

Philadelphia had two race riots on Memorial Day.

One took place at a picnic park thirty miles North of Philadelphia. The second occurred on an excursion boat sailing down the Delaware River below Philadelphia.

Many Persons Injured

More than forty persons were injured and some of them seriously.

The first occurred when 372 Negroes went by special train from Philadelphia to Forest Park near the town of Chalfont, Pennsylvania, on a picnic. When they got there, they found fifteen thousand white picnickers already there from the Philadelphia area.

As soon as they arrived, the riot began and more than five hundred persons were engaged in the riot.

The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin said that within a few moments the park was converted into a site of terror as some five hundred persons swung baseball bats and tire irons and hurled beer bottles and stones.

Women and Children

Women and children screamed and ran for shelter.

The police at Chalfont were unable to halt the rioting. Reinforcements were called in from the state police and from surrounding communities.

The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin further said:

"The rioters overflowed the park grounds. Scattered skirmishes were reported as far as half a mile from the park . . . the rioters grabbed anything that could be used for a weapon. Many swung baseball bats. Others threw beer bottles or broke them and swung them as weapons. Some hurled rocks . . ."

Bottles, Stones Used

"Members of the sorority party had made their way to the train. Bottles and stones flew between the coaches and the coaches and the picnic grounds. Some 40 windows in the first two cars were broken. Window shades were ripped."

Some fifty miles down the Delaware River, two thousand passengers were aboard an excursion vessel named State of Pennsylvania.

They were on a cruise to an amusement park at Pennsville, New Jersey.

The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin said that the entire two thousand people "were terrorized during the entire thirty-mile trip by gangs of white and Negro youths fighting with their fists, knives and beer can openers."

Knock-Down-Drag-Out

The Philadelphia Inquirer had this to say:

"Wielding chairs, ropes and chains ripped from the ship's equipment, the rioters at one point slugged it out on the craft's three decks . . . The crew was forced to turn high-pressure fire hoses on the struggling mass of men. Many non-combatants were drenched or injured as they struggled in vain to escape the furious battles."

"Order was restored after some 25 State and Pennsville police wielding night sticks boarded the ship at Pennsville . . . Police quoted Capt. Edward Savarin, commander of the excursion boat, as saying: 'It was the worst fight' he had seen in 45 years."

The people of Philadelphia cannot understand why violence suddenly erupts when Negroes and whites in large numbers are thrown together.

They cannot understand why there exists such a feeling of hatred between the races.

Northern Whites Rebel

They seem to think that the white people ought to be willing to take the Negroes in their community and to mix with them socially, go to school with them and marry them without any trouble and any argument.

Philadelphia has a Commission on Human Relations and it has been trying to sell the white people on the idea of accepting the Negroes as neighbors and mixing with them.

However, the commission today admits that it is still impossible to sell Northern whites on the idea of living next door to Negroes.

STRICTLY PERSONAL

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"the law of the land".

The military occupation at Little Rock is the pattern which the NAACP hopes to use throughout the South. Eisenhower and his modern Republicans have fallen for this illegal and unconstitutional use of force to try to put the heel of the Negro again on the necks of the white men, women and children in the South.

This Supreme Court decision is just as illegal as the acts of Congress passed under the leadership of old Thad Stevens back in the '60's.

The same condition exists today that existed in 1868.

And, as Marion Gaines says, these conditions, as they existed in 1868, "gave birth to The Atlanta Constitution."

The Atlanta Constitution was founded "for the avowed purpose of helping restore constitutional government to a ravaged Georgia and Dixie."

In his first editorial, the editor of the Constitution said:

"Our name, The Constitution, at once suggests to the thoughtful reader the grand idea that gave birth to the experiment of a new paper in Atlanta."

The "grand idea" in naming this paper the Constitution was to emphasize the purpose and the mission of the paper.

The purpose and the mission of the paper was to restore the Constitution and Constitutional government in America.

And now there are those of us who have banded together in Georgia and in the South for the purpose of restoring constitutional government in America a second time.

Everything we have done in our efforts to restore constitutional government has been criticized and has met the vigorous opposition of the present-day editor of the Constitution, Mr. McGill.

He has taken the Constitution and twisted it from its original, hallowed purposes and aims.

Originally, it paid no attention to the cry that the force bills passed by the Congress were the law of the land.

It set out to repeal and do away with those Acts of Congress.

It was a "grand idea". It was a hallowed purpose and that purpose prevailed.

The restoring of constitutional government and the winning of that fight by the Atlanta Constitution and all other great newspapers of the South of that time gave us civilization, our way of life and our economy in the South.

At the time of the birth of the Constitution, there was no such thing as civilization in the South.

In 1868, the unscrupulous carpetbaggers, scalawags and the illiterate and ignorant Negroes literally had their heels on the necks of the innocent people of the South.

The people of the South at that time didn't say that the Acts of Congress were the law of the land. The Atlanta Constitution didn't take the position that the Acts of Congress were the law of the land.

On the other hand, the Atlanta Constitution said that these Acts of Congress were illegal, unconstitutional and unconscionable. The Atlanta Constitution set out to have them repealed or set aside.

The Atlanta Constitution set out to restore the Constitution itself and to restore constitutional government in America.

They were opposed by the carpetbaggers, the scalawags, the Negroes and the soldiers at that time.

Today we are likewise determined to restore constitutional government in the United States.

We are today tired of being spreadeagled beneath the heels of the NAACP, the Supreme Court and the Eisenhower Republicans.

But, we have no hope of any better treatment by Walter Reuther's Democratic Party.

Walter Reuther owns, controls and directs the Democratic Party and he and the AFL-CIO have declared war on the people of the South and say that they intend by force to enforce the illegal, unconstitutional decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States.

They are undertaking to place the heel of the Negro on the necks of the white men, women and children of the South again just as they undertook to do it in 1868.

Now, as then, the carpetbaggers, the scalawags and the Communists, the ultra-liberals, the Communist sympathizers and Ralph McGill and his ilk are undertaking to aid them to spreadeagle the people of the South between these vicious heels again.

Paul Butler, Chairman of the National Democratic Executive Committee, has recently stated that the Eisenhower Republicans haven't used enough force and enough troops to enforce the illegal and unconstitutional decisions of the Supreme Court.

He says at the next convention the Democratic Party is going to give us a candidate for President who will show Eisenhower how to mix us all up once again. He says that the Democratic Party in 1860 will have a candidate who knows how to enforce these illegal and unconstitutional

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Send Problems North

That's where the trouble comes.

The South has had to struggle with the Negro problem all of these years and have received nothing for their efforts except criticism from the North.

Now the South is shipping its problem to Philadelphia, New York, Detroit and the other big cities and our former critics are now beginning to get a taste of the problem with which we have been confronted.

However, in the South, we have been

able to devise a pattern of living whereby whites and Negroes can live side by side in the same community in a state of peace and harmony and without race riots.

Same Old Story

But it is different in Philadelphia, New York and the other Northern cities.

It is the same old story everywhere—the Negroes are moving into the downtown areas and spreading out. As they crowd into the white neighborhoods, the white people resent it. The white people

Herman Talmadge REPORTS

THE SENATE INTERNAL Security Subcommittee in its 1957 Annual Report concluded that a number of decisions by the United States Supreme Court since 1956 have given comfort to Communists and criminals.

Referring specifically to those rulings which scrapped state anti-subversion laws, required Congressional investigating committees to prove the pertinency of their questions and held that mere advocacy of violent overthrow of the Government is not a crime, the Subcommittee stated: "The net of these decisions has been comfort for Communists and criminals, frustration for law-enforcement officials, serious interference with Congress' self-informing function and destruction of all efforts of the American people to protect themselves against subversion at home through their state governments."

THE REPORT EMPHASIZED that the Court has attempted to establish new "rights" for persons accused of or questioned about subversive activities. It noted that in the Watkins Case the Court held that an individual's "right to privacy" is more important than Congress' need for information on Communist activity. It pointed out that in the Sweezy Case the Court ruled that "academic freedom" and "freedom of political association" are more important than the right of a state to investigate the backgrounds of its college professors.

A further point was made of the Court's insistence in the Sweezy Case that to compel a man to disclose his "past expressions and associations" constitutes governmental interference in such matters. About this the Subcommittee commented: "In other words, asking about what a man has done abridges his right to do it."

PROMPT LEGISLATIVE action to correct the errors of the Court in this field was recommended by the Subcommittee. It stressed the fact that such a course has been urged by both the National Association of Attorneys General and the Association of State Chief Justices.

"Congress," the Subcommittee declared, "has both the right and the duty to preserve and protect its own autonomy and an independent and co-equal branch of Government; to protect the rights of the States, guaranteed under the Tenth Amendment of the Constitution, and restore them where they have been wrongly abridged; and to protect the internal security of the United States to the fullest possible degree."

Only in so doing can Congress prevent further instances of what the Subcommittee called "undermining of official efforts at effective anti-Communist activity in the United States."

Herman E. Talmadge

in these neighborhoods are confronted with two alternatives:

1. They can sell their homes and move to the suburbs, or,
2. They can stand and fight.

Northern Cities

Heretofore, in most of the Northern cities as the Negroes move into a white neighborhood, the whites panic and sell their homes and move to another neighborhood where there are no Negroes.

But every now and then there comes about a situation where a neighborhood is not able to move and they stand and fight. This they did in the South Deering area of Chicago.

Then, even though the whites flee to other areas, when they hit the public parks and the public schools where they are forcibly mixed by the police law of those cities, conflict after conflict has arisen.

Bitterness Exposed

These explosions in Philadelphia have erupted suddenly and have exposed the bitterness and the hatred that exists between the two races on account of the conditions under which they must live.

Some of these days the white people in these Northern cities will learn the truth and that is that it is impossible to mix the Negroes and whites without race riots, without murder, beatings, rapes and stab-bings.

In the meantime, the white people of the Northern cities are paying a terrible price for the sociological experiments of their political leaders.

State Wide Distribution Of Industry Advocated By Vandiver

Spread Of Payrolls Needed To Give More Jobs And Strengthen Counties Economically

The people of Georgia have just scratched the surface in the development of their industrial and agricultural potentialities, according to Lieutenant Governor Ernest Vandiver.

In a speech to the American Legion in Douglas, Georgia, June 13, 1958, he said: "We must move forward with increased effort and with added vigor to assure our State's rightful place in the future industrial and agricultural economy of the nation."

Over Wide Area

The Lieutenant Governor takes a view that industry should be distributed over the State so as to give steady employment to people in the area where they live.

And then the Lieutenant Governor said: During the past ten or more years it has been my privilege to travel over Georgia, to speak before many different groups and organizations and to meet with thousands of our people from all walks of life. This has been a stimulating and inspiring experience for me.

We have talked over common problems; we have discussed mutual hopes for the advancement of educational, agricultural and industrial opportunities and how we can best work together to insure a prosperous, happy and productive future for our children, our neighbors and ourselves.

Industrial Growth

To anyone traveling over this great State of ours, one important fact becomes clear.

The trend of industrial growth to Georgia, after many years' labor on the part of all our people, is now well-established.

It is certain that the surface has only been scratched in this regard.

Only a fraction of vast potentialities of our State have been realized.

Must Move Forward

But, we cannot afford to rest upon the accomplishments of the past.

We must move forward with increased effort and with added vigor to assure our State's rightful high place in the future industrial and agricultural economy of the nation.

It is a matter of deep concern to me that some of our counties, through no fault of their own, are losing population and that this loss of people is causing a decrease in business activity.

Shortage of Jobs

Because of a shortage of jobs in some of our communities, young people and others are having to pick up their families and move to areas where they can make a living.

This is a matter to which all Georgians should devote thought and effort no matter whether they reside in urban or rural areas.

It is a matter of common sense that we should move in every way to buttress the economy of every section of our State. If we do not, a decline in business or farm activity in one section will inevitably affect another.

True Prosperity

I am one of those who believes that prosperity is something which should be shared by all segments of the population, for there can be no true prosperity unless farmers, city dwellers, factory workers, white collar workers and all other lines of endeavor receive a fair return for their labors in terms of purchasing power.

Georgia must continue unabated her efforts to improve the State's agriculture and to make her farms more productive.

Georgia must move to coordinate and to accelerate the efforts of all industrial groups within the State to secure sound industrial development and to make every effort to assure a proper diversification of this new productive capacity.

New Industries

The desirable end to be obtained—location of suitable new industries in those communities which do not have payrolls and need them to stabilize their present economy.

There are many ways in which your State government can be of substantial help to both our counties and our municipalities in the quest for new industries, new jobs and new payrolls.

There should be constant, active co-operation among officials at all levels of

STRICTLY PERSONAL

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Supreme Court decisions.

He says that the Democratic Party will take such a position that it will run the people of the South out of the party.

And that brings us down to some more of the whinings of the scalawag McGill.

And mind you, there never was a dirtier, more contemptible scalawag of the '60's who fought to enforce the illegal and unconscionable law of the land in the nature of Thad Stevens' force bills than is Ralph McGill today.

No dirtier or more contemptible scalawag of the 60's and the 70's ever contributed more to the destruction of the Constitution of the United States than Ralph McGill does in his puny efforts to force the people of the South to go back on the fundamental principles upon which the Atlanta Constitution itself was founded.

He is a traitor to the forces that gave rise to the Constitution. He is a traitor to the principles upon which the paper itself was founded.

For he today cries that the illegal and unconstitutional decisions of the Supreme Court are the "law of the land".

He shouts parrot-like the language of the scalawags, the carpetbaggers and the Negroes who had the people of Georgia spreadeagle under their heels in 1868.

Now, Ralph argues all the time that we must have a two-party system in the United States.

Here is the reason why he takes this position: If his position prevails, it guarantees that the illegal and unconstitutional decisions of the Supreme Court will be enforced throughout the South by federal bayonets.

This is true because the Democratic Party is going to enforce these decisions with a greater vigor, with more soldiers, machine guns and tanks than Eisenhower and the little monkey up in Tennessee ever used.

Ralph McGill knows that under the two-party system we cannot register our protest against these decisions. He knows that under the two-party system we will never have an opportunity to vote to restore constitutional government.

He knows that the two-party system handcuffs the people of the South, forces race mixing in the public schools and everywhere else and destroys the Constitution.

Suppose The Atlanta Constitution and the other papers in the South in 1868 had taken the position that the Acts of Congress which were solemn laws of the time were Constitutional and the law of the land.

Where would we be today?

Now, here's some of the venomous vomit which spews out of Ralph McGill's mouth. Below we give you quotes from his column on Monday, June 9, 1958:

"The example of France would seem to be enough to discourage any plan which would erode or detract in any degree from the two-party system, which is the mudsill strength of our political form of government. But such is the emotional quality of some of our leadership that the national interest unhappily often is in second place to regional or state interests. This being true, the unarguable value and necessity of the two-party system to the American way of government will be ignored or obscured with double talk and extremist villification.

"The future of the segregation issue will not be decided by a president, but by the courts, the school boards and the people directly involved. No president will, or can, make the decision. And to make the office of president a symbol of the issue is an unmistakable sign of almost childish political immaturity and of over-simplification . . .

"So, while it is too early to be confident about 1960, if the trend continues, then the Democratic tidal wave will be too great to be stopped by any electoral bloc vote by four or five, or even six or seven, Southern states. And it is doubtful indeed that the total could be brought that high if a national victory seems assured. If Harry Truman couldn't be defeated by a similar plan in 1948, with the votes cast for a third candidate, then a great comeback of Democratic strength would certainly not be illegal. Truman was at a very low ebb in 1948 and Gov. Tom Dewey was regarded as a sure thing . . .

"If prosperity should come 'round again, and high living and fat contentment again fill the air, then the GOP would benefit most by a deep-South withdrawal.

"But either way it goes, one political fact is sure—the South would not benefit either way. It is a defensive plan conceived in desperation. It is aimed at one thing—stopping the orderly process of the two-party system in choosing a president. And that is not a good thing. It seemingly is based on the fantastic concept that the president will determine the school issue.

"But, whatever the several reasons, none is good enough to begin now a serious attempt to destroy and nullify the operation of our two-party system."

All right, folks, think it over. If you keep the two-party system you will be spreadeagled beneath the heels of the Negroes, the Supreme Court and military occupation.

Shall we follow the scalawag McGill or shall we follow the patriotic example set by the Atlanta Constitution during the first period of reconstruction?

the government to the end that the people of our State can enjoy a full measure of human security which can only be afforded through total and gainful employment either on the farm or in the factory.

As Georgians, determined to accomplish this goal, we should strive constantly for new ideas, and daily we should look to new horizons for better methods to use in stimulating our economy.

Harry Truman, Mrs. Roosevelt Praised By Butler In Palo Alto Talk

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utterly impossible.

Democratic Party

"The leadership of the Democratic Party aroused the conscience of the American people on this issue, Democratic Administrations created the only F.E.P.C. we have ever had. They created the first commission to insure compliance with non-discrimination in government contracts. They abolished segregation in the armed forces. And they established the practice of having the Department of Justice submit briefs to the Court on behalf of civil rights.

"I urge you to make your own comparison between this record of leadership and administrative action on behalf of civil rights, and that of President Eisenhower.

"The Republican Party has not kept up the pace in civil rights set by the New Deal and the Fair Deal.

"I say to you that leadership in the field of civil rights means more than just getting your picture taken with Negro citizens or making statements for the press in the fashion of Vice President Nixon. There was no Republican leadership in civil rights in the months of delay before appointments of members and a director of the Civil Rights Commission while Republicans tried to blame the director's lack of Congressional confirmation for the failure to proceed with effective field investigation and action, before the Commission expires.

Civil Rights Group

"The months of delay in getting the Civil Rights Commission under way are not the fault of the Democratic Congress. The Administration failed to name an executive director and give him an interim appointment, and the chairman of the commission has been more interested in issuing week-end press statements explaining why no results are evident from the commission's work rather than putting the two dozen men already employed by the commission into the field to do the job that Congress established the commission to undertake.

"Leadership in civil rights cannot wait for events to overwhelm us, as happened in Little Rock, where leadership and strength earlier in the progress of the dispute would have forestalled the tragic events that later occurred.

"Leadership in civil rights would not treat those who want the law to be enforced and those who would break it with the fine impartiality the President has thus far displayed.

Leadership and Power

"Above all, real leadership that would have effective moral power would speak out in favor of the Supreme Court's 1954 school segregation decision. The President has never done so, in spite of repeated requests, and his failure to do so weakens the effectiveness of respect for the decision.

"I am afraid that the record of this Administration proves that further executive leadership and administrative action to expand the area of human rights will have to await the election of the next Democratic President in 1960.

"Despite our encumbrances—and certainly we all recognize that as a national party we do have them—we still have a better record on civil rights. We have a better record because the majority of our party has led the way in this field—and because we have had leadership in the White House to speak out firmly for human rights.

WHEN YOU FINISH READING

THE COURIER

GIVE IT TO A FRIEND

SUPREME COURT OUGHT TO BE IMPEACHED—SEE YOUR CONGRESSMAN